

**POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT AND
UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN REPORT**

**SHEPHERD'S FARM QUARRY
LENHAM HEATH, KENT**

NGR: 591780 150432

KCC Planning Reference: MA/87/114

ASE Project No: 160903

Site Code: LHQ16

ASE Report No: 2017069

OASIS ID: archaeol6-279727



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Abstract

This report presents the results of an archaeological watching brief carried out by Archaeology South-East at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent between 17th – 26th October 2016. The fieldwork was commissioned by Brett Group.

The excavation uncovered evidence of ditches and pits dating to the Middle/ Late Iron Age and medieval periods. Iron Age features were encountered cut into the natural geology, consisting of a ring gully enclosing possible associated features, two contemporary perpendicular ditches and five further linear features. Nine discrete features belonging to this period were excavated in total. These features produced a medium size pottery assemblage, and several of the discrete features contained charcoal-rich deposits (one containing bone fragments) that were sampled.

The pottery assemblage is of interest as ceramic finds of this period are generally not well represented from non-coastal areas in Kent.

The natural geology was overlain by a buried soil horizon and a colluvial deposit. Medieval features were discovered cut through the colluvium, consisting of six pits of varying sizes and a substantial ditch. Small residual fragments of Iron Age pottery were present in the lower fills of some of these features, and an assemblage of medieval pottery sherds dating between 1175-1300 were recovered from the upper fills of all of these features. The medieval activity on site therefore appears to have been relatively short-lived.

All linear features apart from a ring gully, which continued beyond the northern LOE, had been extensively truncated by ongoing quarry activity to the south, which also destroyed any chance of recovering any other features.

The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in the National Planning Policy Framework (HM Gov 2012) and older documents Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008). Interim analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has indicated a provisional chronology, and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as assessing the significance of those findings. This has highlighted what further analysis work is required in order to enable suitable dissemination of the findings in a final publication. It is suggested that this should take the form of a short article in Archaeologia Cantiana.

CONTENTS

- 1.0 INTRODUCTION**
- 2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND**
- 3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS**
- 4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS**
- 5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL MATERIAL: ASSESSMENT**
- 6.0 OVERVIEW & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS**
- 7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT**

BIBLIOGRAPHY

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- Appendix 1: Summary of Archaeological Sites Mentioned in Kent HER**
- Appendix 2: Context Register**
- Appendix 3: Bulk Samples**
- Appendix 4: HER Summary**
- Appendix 5: OASIS Form**

TABLES

Table 1:	Site archive quantification table
Table 2:	Finds quantification
Table 3:	Quantification of Period 1 pottery fabrics
Table 4:	Post-Roman pottery assemblage
Table 5:	Stone assemblage
Table 6:	Slag assemblage

FIGURES

Figure 1:	Site location and relevant HER data
Figure 2:	Site plan showing excavated features
Figure 3:	Plan of Iron Age and possible Iron Age features
Figure 4:	Plan of Iron Age and possible Iron Age features in Area 1, sections and photographs
Figure 5:	Plan of Iron Age and possible Iron Age features in Area 2, sections and photographs
Figure 6:	Plan of medieval features, section and photograph
Figure 7:	Plan of features of uncertain date, section and photograph

1.0 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Site Location

1.1.1 The site consists of a sand quarry located approximately 2.2 miles from the village of Lenham in Kent (NGR 591780 150432; Figure 1). At the time of the excavation, the site was grassland situated between the main railway line and the M20 motorway.

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The underlying geology, according to the British Geological Survey (BGS 2017), consists of Gault Clay in the north and Folkestone Beds in the south, with nearby capping deposits of head (brickearth and alluvium).

1.2.2 During the excavation process, the exposed geology consisted of colluvium overlying buried soil, overlying the brickearth.

1.3 Scope of the Project

1.3.1 The site has long-standing planning permission for quarrying (Kent County Council reference MA/87/114). The initial planning consent included a condition (32) requiring that the developer permit reasonable access to an archaeologist in order that archaeological remains could be recorded. Since Brett Group took ownership of the site, they have undertaken to permit more structured archaeological monitoring through a formal watching brief.

1.3.2 In accordance with this, Archaeology South-East was commissioned by Brett Group to undertake an archaeological watching brief during machine stripping prior to sand extraction at an extension of the Shepherd's Farm Quarry.

1.3.3 The fieldwork was supervised by Steve Price and managed by Paul Mason, Jim Stevenson and Dan Swift.

1.4 Circumstances and Dates of Work

1.4.1 The watching brief took place between the 17th and the 26th October 2016.

1.5 Methodology

1.5.1 The watching brief took place during mechanical topsoil and subsoil stripping. ceased when archaeologically significant deposits were encountered at which point hand-excavation and recording commenced. Archaeological monitoring also included an inspection of the excavated topsoil and other deposits in order to recover any possible artefacts.

1.5.2 All significant archaeological remains identified were recorded to accepted professional standards and in accordance with the Standards and Guidance documents of the Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIfA, 2017). Provision was made for the collection of environmental samples from appropriate deposits.

Excavation Strategy

- 1.5.3 Deposits were removed, under the supervision of an archaeologist, in thin spits using a 360° tracked excavator fitted with a flat-bladed bucket. Machine excavation was carried out to the surface of the colluvium whereupon archaeological features were exposed. Care was taken not to machine-off seemingly homogenous layers that might have been the upper parts of archaeological features. The resultant surfaces were cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying. This procedure was repeated following further stripping to remove the colluvium and expose the head brickearth, whereupon further archaeological features were encountered. Plans were made available to the project manager, the supervisor and to the KCC County Archaeologist.
- 1.5.4 This pre-excavation plan was made available in Autocad and PDF format and was also printed at a suitable scale (1:20 or 1:50) for on-site use. The plan was updated by regular visits to site by Archaeology South-East surveyors who plotted excavated features and recorded levels in close consultation with the supervisors.
- 1.5.5 After the cleaning and planning of the excavation areas the following sampling strategy was employed:
- all structures and all zones of specialised activity (e.g. funerary, ceremonial, industrial, agricultural processing) were fully excavated and all relationships recorded
 - ditches and gullies had all relationships defined, investigated and recorded. All terminals were excavated. Sufficient of the feature lengths were excavated to determine the character of the feature over its entire course; the possibility of recuts of parts, and not the whole, of the feature were considered
 - post and stake holes were excavated ensuring that all relationships were investigated
 - for layers a decision on-site was made as to the extent that they were excavated. The factors governing the judgement included the possibility that they masked earlier remains, the need to understand function and depositional processes, and the necessity to recover sufficient artefacts to date the deposit and to meet the project aims
- 1.5.6 All excavated deposits and features were recorded according to current professional standards using the standard context record sheets used by ASE.
- 1.5.7 A full digital photographic record of all features was maintained. The photographic record also includes working shots to represent more generally the nature of the fieldwork.
- 1.5.8 All finds recovered from excavated deposits were collected and retained in line with the ASE artefacts collection policy.

Environmental Sampling Strategy

- 1.5.9 On-site sampling methodology, processing and recording was undertaken within the guidelines laid out by English Heritage (2002).
- 1.5.10 Samples were collected from suitable excavated contexts containing evident carbonised remains. The sampling aimed to recover spatial and temporal information concerning the occupation of the site. This was best achieved by sampling suitable pits and post-holes containing charcoal-rich fills that were revealed during the course of the watching brief.
- 1.5.11 A standard bulk sample size of 40 litres was taken (where possible) from suitable sealed contexts to recover any environmental remains such as fish, small mammals, molluscs and botanicals.

1.6 Organisation of the Report

- 1.6.1 This post-excavation assessment (PXA) and updated project design (UPD) has been prepared in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE), Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation (English Heritage 2008).
- 1.6.2 The report seeks to place the results from the site within the local archaeological and historical setting; to quantify and summarise the results; specify their significance and potential, including any capacity to address the original research aims, listing any new research criteria; and to lay out what further analysis work is required to enable their final dissemination, and what form this should take.

2.0 HISTORICAL AND ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

This section has been fine-tuned to be pertinent to the results of the excavation. See Appendix 1, which shows a numbered table of Archaeological Sites Mentioned in the Kent HER and shown on Figure 1.

2.1 Iron Age

2.1.1 The Iron Age saw continued woodland clearance and improvements in agricultural production which led to the establishment of large settlements like those at Canterbury and Dover. This developed alongside increasing craft specialisation and allowed for the development of complex economies. As iron replaced bronze as the material of choice for tools and weapons, bronze became a mediator of financial exchange in the form of coinage. There is evidence of a settlement and field systems at both Charing and Harrietsham in the Iron Age (1).

2.1.2 A collection of redeposited pottery sherds was found at the Douglas Almshouses (16) and an assemblage of objects comprising a bow brooch (2) and seven coins (3, 5, 8, 10, 11, 12 and 13) were found on Court Lodge Farm. A further coin was found in the vicinity of Lenham Community Centre (19).

2.1.3 Various finds including Iron Age pottery sherds and iron slag were recovered from the site at Royton and Mount Castle near Lenham (17). A snaffle bit dated to the 1st century BC was recovered south of Wheatgratten Farm, Lenham (18). Other Iron Age findspots recorded in the HER are a hand grindstone (4), a copper alloy harness fitting (6), a brooch (14) and three coins (7), (9) and (15).

2.2 Anglo Saxon

2.2.1 The modern village of Lenham was most likely established in the Anglo-Saxon period. It is recorded as *Lertha* in the Domesday Book along with East Lenham, recorded as *Lerha*, which is thought to correspond to Lenham Heath. Both are quite large and form part of an elongated cluster of large villages lying along the greensand ridge north of the Weald and south of the North Downs.

2.2.2 Three Anglo Saxon warrior burials were found in the centre of the village (38). Another burial was found, without any warrior accoutrements, north of the village (39). The remaining entries in the HER are findspots, many of which form a group: (20) is a silver coin; (21) and (22) are brooches, found separately. A number of potsherds have also been found (23-37).

2.3 Medieval

2.3.1 Kent was left largely untouched by the Norman Conquest and it retained a degree of independence and individuality throughout the early medieval period. According to the Domesday Book (Williams & Martin 1992), Lenham and the land around it was owned by the abbey of St Augustine in Canterbury both before and after the invasion. The village does not appear to develop significantly during the medieval period and it is less well represented in the HER.

2.3.2 Lenham is recorded as a medieval town in the HER (85). The Church of St Mary (84) is dated between the 12th – 15th centuries. Other buildings entered in

the HER are: Court Lodge Cottage (**86**), the timber framed barn located c.40 yards northwest of the cottage (**87**) and a mounting block, which is undated but considered likely to be medieval (**88**). Numbers 4-5 Forstal Cottages (**89**) is a timber framed building, the earliest construction period dating to 1500. The construction of the Forstal farmhouse (**92**) began around 1400. Other timber framed houses with construction beginning in the medieval period are Sheathers Farmhouse (**90**) and Mount Castle Farm Cottage (**91**).

- 2.3.3 Additionally, there are a number of findspots, mostly coins (**40, 41, 43-46, 50, 51, 56, 60, 72-76, 79, 82, 83**) and pottery sherds (**61-71**). Other finds recorded in the HER include a purse bar (**42**), a stirrup dated c.1000-1100 (**47**), a copper alloy seal (**48**), buckle (**49**), spurs (**52 & 58**), harness pendant (**53**), clothing fastener (**54**), lead ampulla (**55**), a key (**57**), copper alloy vessel (**59**), dagger (**77**), a gold finger ring (**78**), a sword hilt (**80**) and an unidentified copper alloy object (**81**).

3.0 ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The general aim of the investigation was to excavate and record any archaeological remains present within the two full excavation areas in order to ensure their preservation by record prior to destruction by the extension of the quarry area.

3.2 Specific

3.2.1 Specific excavation and research aims are:

OR1: Based on the records of the Kent HER, is there any evidence for Iron Age features and/ or finds?

OR2: Based on the records of the Kent HER, is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon and/ or medieval features and/ or finds?

4.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 As part of the initial stratigraphic analysis, individual contexts, referred to thus [***] have been sub-grouped and/or grouped together and features are generally referred to by their sub-group (SG**) or group label (GP **). In this way, linear features, such as ditches which may have numerous individual slots and context numbers, are discussed as single entities, and other cut features such as ring-gullies, pits and postholes are grouped together by structure, common date and/or type. Environmental samples are listed within triangular brackets <*>. Context numbers were begun at [100].

4.1.1 The results are described and discussed within the following provisional period structure:

Period 1: Iron Age 400 BC – AD 60

Period 2: Medieval AD400 - 1500

4.1.2 These date-phased headings were determined primarily through the assessment of datable finds, and secondarily through relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships exist.

4.1.3 The majority of the recovered Iron Age pottery has been dated to the 2nd – 1st centuries BC. The primary evidence for Iron Age activity takes the form of the ditches, pits and post-holes recorded in Area 2, cut into the natural geology. Three ditches running along the same NNE-SSW alignment, one of which produced Iron Age pottery fragments, are also provisionally assigned to Period 1.

4.1.4 Several features were found cut into the colluvium, some of which produced sporadic, fragmentary Iron Age pottery in the lower fills, as well as small assemblages of medieval pottery in the upper fills. It is thought that these Iron Age fragments are most likely residual. Other features cut into the colluvium yielded medieval pottery only. The medieval pottery is generally dated within the period AD 1175-1300.

Site Archive

4.1.5 The site archive is currently held at ASE offices in Portslade and will be deposited at a proximate museum or archive repository in the future. The finds and environmental samples ultimately deposited as part of the archive are dependent on specialist recommendations and regional archive requirements.

Context sheets	85
Section sheets	5
Plans sheets	0
Colour photographs	0
B&W photos	0
Digital photos	97
Context register	3
Drawing register	1
Watching brief forms	8
Trench Record forms	0
Bulk finds (quantity e.g. 1 bag, 1 box, 0.5 box 0.5 of a box)	1 bucket
Registered finds (number of)	0
Flots and environmental remains from bulk samples	7
Palaeoenvironmental specialists sample samples (e.g. columns, prepared slides)	0
Waterlogged wood	0
Wet sieved environmental remains from bulk samples	7

Table 1: Site archive quantification table

4.2 Natural deposits and topography

- 4.2.1 Excavations in all parts of the site revealed a sequence of 0.24-0.27m of topsoil [100], overlying 0.41m of subsoil [101]. No archaeological features were visible in the topsoil or subsoil.
- 4.2.2 The subsoil [101] overlay a colluvial deposit [102] which was a consistently mid yellowish-brown sandy silt, containing inclusions of occasional manganese, charcoal flecks and small rounded stones c.10-20mm. Archaeological features were recorded cut into the colluvium and sealed by subsoil. A mixed pottery group was recovered from the surface of the colluvium, consisting of 25 Middle/Late Iron Age sherds, and 2 sherds ascribed to the medieval period.
- 4.2.3 A buried soil horizon [184], not visible in machine stripping but only in section, underlay the colluvium [102]. It consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt with occasional inclusions of small angular stones c.10-30mm.
- 4.2.4 The natural geology [103] underlying buried soil [184] consisted of light reddish-brown silty sand, with occasional angular sandstone inclusions. At one point, the natural [103] was overlain by a head deposit [146], through which several features; ditches [149] and [176], ditch terminus [144], as well as pits, [162] and [171]; were cut. This deposit consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty sand with occasional flecks of manganese.

4.3.1 Period 1: Iron Age 400 BC – AD 60

(Figures 3-5)

- 4.3.1 The features ascribed to this period were cut through the natural geology [103], and also Iron Age pottery was recovered from the lower fills of some features cut through the colluvium [102], although this was generally fragmentary and is provisionally thought to be residual. Features [104], [141], [144], [149], [171], [174] and [176] in Area 1 had been truncated to the south by on-going quarrying activity.

Area 1 – features cut through natural [103] and head deposit [146]

- 4.3.2 At the west end of Area 1, ditch [141] was located running NE-SW, visible for a length of 2m, measuring 1.78m wide and 0.39m deep. Due to the on-site limits of excavation, and with no other features in the immediate vicinity, it was difficult to ascertain the purpose of the ditch. However, prehistoric pottery fragments and fire-cracked flint were recovered from the uppermost fill of the ditch. Unfortunately, these finds were unsuitable for dating.
- 4.3.3 Pits [162] and [171] were located immediately to the north-west of ditch [149]. The primary fills of [162] and [171] were both charcoal rich deposits. The surrounding natural showed no signs of burning, suggesting these fills were deliberately buried deposits as opposed to in-situ burning events in the area. Environmental samples were taken from both fills, but did not reveal anything usefully diagnostic. It seems therefore likely that these features were used as refuse pits. Some pottery sherds dating to the later Middle Iron Age (200-50 BC) were recovered from [165], the uppermost fill of pit [162].

- 4.3.4 Ditches [149], [174] and [176] were all oriented along similar NNE-SSW alignments. All three ditches, however, had differing profiles; [149] was the largest, measuring 1.83m wide and 0.57m deep. No finds were recovered. Ditch [174] was considerably smaller, measuring 0.63m wide and 0.27m deep, and also did not contain any finds. Ditch [176] measured 0.88m wide and 0.44m deep; this ditch did yield some fragments of burnt Iron Age pottery. These ditches are all potentially elements of the same field system, however it was not possible to explore this further due to the truncation caused by on-going quarry activity to the south, and the limit of excavation bounded by new fencing to the north.

Area 1 – features cut through colluvium [102] containing Iron Age pottery

- 4.3.5 At the west end of Area 1, a substantial ditch [104] was encountered, curving N-S. It measured 1.89m wide and 0.51m deep. Two fragments of pottery were recovered from the middle fill [107] dated broadly between 400 BC – AD 60, but thought most likely to date to the 2nd/ 1st century BC. A flint flake was also recovered from this context.
- 4.3.6 Pit [109] was located next to the eastern edge of ditch [104]. It measured 1.04m long, 1m wide and 0.45m deep, and contained two fills. Two small fragments of pot were recovered from the lower fill [110], dating to the Late Iron Age (50 BC – AD 60). The purpose of this feature is uncertain; the finds were sparse and the fills appear to have been a result of natural silting, so it can be suggested it was used for storage purposes.
- 4.3.7 Pit [122] was substantial, measuring 1.99m long, 1.60m wide and 0.42m deep. A single tiny sherd of Late Bronze/ Early Iron Age pot was recovered from the middle fill [124]. A similar large pit [131] was located to the west of [122], measuring 1.94m long, 1.32m wide and 0.47m deep. The middle fill [133] produced 5 pottery sherds thought most likely to date between the 2nd – 1st centuries BC.

Area 2 – all features cut through natural [103]

- 4.3.8 Ditch (GP1) was curvilinear and, although only partially exposed, has the potential to be part of a ring- gully/ drip-gully, though it was shallow and, when conjectured, implies a diameter of some 15 to 20m. The feature was visible for c.10m in length, measured 0.63-0.96m wide and 0.17-0.28m deep. The fills appear to be the result of natural erosion and silting occurring over time. Pottery and fire-cracked flint were recovered. The majority of the pottery dated to the later Middle Iron Age (200-50 BC), with two possibly residual sherds ascribed to the Bronze Age. Pits [135], [139] and [153], as well as a post-hole [137] were enclosed by (GP1). These features may have been structurally-related, and samples <4> and <5> were taken from fills [136] and [155] respectively, due to high charcoal content. Analysis of the sample from [155] revealed burnt bone fragments, suggesting that [153] was in fact a cremation pit.
- 4.3.9 Pit/ post-hole [168] was cut into the eastern edge of (GP1) [166]. It measured 1.20m long, 0.58m wide and 0.37m deep. Pottery and flint were recovered from the upper fill. The pottery was broadly dated to 400 BC-AD 60, but may be more likely ascribed to the 2nd-1st century BC. This could be a later structural addition associated with (GP1).

- 4.3.10 Pit [126] was located to the NE of ditch (GP1). The upper fill [127] was sampled due to high charcoal content, and the basal fill [128] consisted of heat-affected natural, suggesting in-situ burning.
- 4.3.11 Ditch (GP2) was running north-south, with a terminus at the north end. It was visible for a length of c.8m, measured 0.76m wide and 0.47m deep. The fills were due to natural processes. The stratigraphical relationship with ditch (GP1) is not clear, but termini (GP1) [158] and (GP2) [147] appear to physically respect one-another. Pottery recovered from ditch (GP2) was dated most likely to the later Middle Iron Age (200-50 BC), and so we may surmise that ditches (GP1) and (GP2) were broadly contemporary.
- 4.3.12 Ditch (GP3) was oriented east-west, perpendicular to (GP2). It measured 0.61m wide, 0.28m deep, and was visible for c.10m. A relationship slot was excavated between (GP2) [180] and (GP3) [182], but no clear relationship was visible and they were in-filled with the same natural silting deposition. A small pottery assemblage dated to the later Middle Iron Age was recovered from ditch (GP3). It is therefore likely that (GP2) and (GP3) are also contemporary and part of the same field system which also respected the visible terminus of potential ring-gully (GP1).
- 4.3.13 In the south-east of this, another shallow ditch terminus [120] was encountered running north- south. It was visible for c.4m in length, measured 0.65m wide and 0.21m. There was no clear indication as to whether it bore any relation to other ditches in Area 2; the profile of the ditch was similar to (GP1), and differed slightly to those of (GP2) and (GP3). No pottery dating was recovered.

Period 1 discussion

- 4.3.14 Whilst the picture is far from complete, it seems that ditches (GP1), (GP2) and (GP3) are part of a contemporary ditch system. The pottery recovered demonstrates that they fall broadly into the same chronological period. If ditch (GP1) was a ring/ drip gully, it may be surmised that the features enclosed by it discussed above may have been related to structural elements. There was however no possibility of exploring this further due to the northern site boundary and the truncation caused by quarry activity to the south. The burnt bone fragments recovered from pit [153] attach an additional significance to ditch (GP1) and its associated features.
- 4.3.15 Some tiny fragments of Iron Age pottery were recovered from ditch [104], pits [109] and [122]. These features were cut into the colluvial layer [102]. It is therefore possible that as this pottery is residual material. The Iron Age pottery recovered from ditch [131] was more substantial, and a moderate size group of Iron Age pot was also recovered from the surface of [102]. Potentially this could have been carried downslope with the colluvial creep.

4.4 Period 2: Medieval AD 400 – 1500

(Figure 6)

Area 1 – features cut through colluvium [102]

- 4.4.1 The uppermost fill [108] of ditch [104] produced a small pottery assemblage of 11 sherds dating to AD 1175-1275. A further 4 sherds of Medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill [111] of pit [109], dated between AD 1200-1300.
- 4.4.2 To the west of features [104] and [109], two pits [112] and [114] were located next to one-another. Pit [112] measured 0.97m long, 0.71m wide and 0.30m deep; pit [114] was 0.56m long, 0.35m wide and 0.20m deep. Both features contained a single fill containing Medieval pottery. Pit [112] in particular contained a small assemblage of 10 sherds, suggesting a deliberate deposition of waste. The pottery from both of these pits was dated to AD 1200-1300.
- 4.4.3 Within pit [122], a small pottery group of 13 sherds dated to AD 1175-1275 was recovered from the uppermost fill [125] This may have been a deliberate dumping of waste pottery. A single sherd of presumably residual Late Iron Age/ Early Roman pottery was also present in the same fill.
- 4.4.4 A smaller pit [129] was located immediately west of [122], measuring 1.40m long, 1.08m wide and 0.41m deep. It contained a single fill that yielded 3 sherds of pottery dated AD 1175-1275. The fill appeared to be a result of natural silting/ erosion processes, and the pit may have initially been utilised for storage purposes.
- 4.4.5 Pit [131] also yielded a small pottery group of 13 sherds from the uppermost fill [134], also ascribed to the period AD 1175-1275. A single residual potsherd dated to the Middle/ Late Iron Age was also found, and presumed to be residual.

Period 2 discussion

- 4.4.6 The vast majority of pottery recovered from the features cut into [102] dated to the Medieval period. It may be suggested that the larger pits were at one time used for storage. The pottery groups may have been dumped there once the features were no longer in use and had begun to silt up. Ditch [104] would have been part of a Medieval field system, although once again due to the limits of excavation this could not be pursued any further.

4.5 Uncertain Dating

- 4.5.1 Ditch terminus [144] was located next to pits [162] and [171], NW of ditch [149]. A single potsherd was recovered from the surface of the terminus, dated to AD 1200-1300. As all the other features that produced dating from this period were cut through the colluvium [102], terminus [144] is an anomaly in this respect. It is possible that, as the pottery was picked up from the surface of the feature that it was not in fact associated with it, but had been deposited there during the course of the excavations. But the fill [145] was of a considerably darker grey colour as compared to those that were dated to the Iron Age period, which were generally lighter and more diffuse.

4.6 Discarded features

- 4.6.1 Two potential features, [116] and [118], were excavated and sampled due to high charcoal content. Both were cut into the colluvium [102]. However, each of these features were of a very irregular profile, and the samples revealed no diagnostic information. It seems certain therefore that these features were representative of root burning activity and not archaeological.

5.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

5.1 Summary

5.1.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of finds was recovered during the watching brief at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath. All finds were washed and dried or air dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Table 2). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014).

Context	Lithics	Weight (g)	Pottery	Weight (g)	Stone	Weight (g)	Slag	Weight (g)	Fire Cracked Flint	Weight (g)	Fired Clay	Weight (g)
102			27	106								
107	1	1	2	1								
108			11	60								
110			2	2								
111			4	14								
113			10	12			6	72				
115			3	6								
124			1	1								
125			13	40							3	14
130			3	2								
133			5	12								
134			14	10								
136					2	26					1	6
140			3	6								
143									2	20		
145			1	4					1	6		
148			71	400	1	30						
157			15	82								
161	2	70	18	166								
165			2	18					1	10		
167			39	278	1	12						
170	1	8	4	10								
178			3	1								
181			3	20	1	108						
Total	4	79	254	1251	5	176	6	72	4	36	4	20

Table 2: Finds quantification

5.2 The Flintwork by Karine Le Hégarat

5.2.1 Two pieces of struck flint weighing 15g and five fragments (38g) of burnt unworked flint were recovered during the watching brief. Context [107] produced a blade-like flake fragment made on a light grey flint with a relatively thick (4mm) abrade cortex. The proximal end is absent. It isn't a product of a blade-orientated industry. Context [170] produced a flake also made on a light grey flint but with a thin outer surface. The piece is slightly burnt, but otherwise it displays no edge damage indicating that the piece has undergone minimal post depositional disturbance. It displays a cortical platform as well as thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face. No conclusive dates can be securely given to the two pieces of débitage product, but they provide limited evidence for prehistoric presence. The burnt unworked flint came from contexts [143], [145], [161] and [165]. They are heavily calcined to a white colour. Burnt unworked flint are frequently associated with prehistoric activities, but this small assemblage may be related to more recent burning activities.

5.3 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty

5.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the site, predominantly of Middle/Late Iron Age date. In total, this amounts to 181 sherds, weighing 1.10kg. Most of this material was recovered from features assigned to Period 1. Some slightly later material, belonging to the early Roman period, was also noted in a colluvial layer.

5.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope. Prehistoric fabrics were recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series according to the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG 2010). The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV).

Site-specific fabric definitions

FLIN1 Moderate, moderately sorted flint of 0.5-2.5mm; rare quartz of up to 0.5mm

FLQU1 Rare/sparse flint of 0.2-1mm with moderate/common quartz of 0.2-0.5mm

GLAU1 Common to abundant glauconite of 0.3-0.4m; rare quartz of up to 1.5mm

GLFL1 Common glauconite 0.3-0.4m; rare quartz up to 1.5mm; rare/sparse flint 0.2-1mm

GLFL2 Common glauconite 0.3-0.4m; rare quartz up to 1.5mm; rare/sparse flint 0.2-3mm

GLFL3 Common glauconite 0.3-0.4m; rare quartz <1.5mm; rare/sparse ill-sorted flint 0.2-7mm

QUAR1 Moderate quartz of 0.2-0.4mm

QUGL1 Moderate/common quartz; rare/sparse glauconite of 0.3-0.4mm

Period 1

5.3.3 A total of 152 sherds, weighing 956g, from an estimated 41 vessels, was recovered from features assigned to Period 1. These were predominantly from ring-gully G1 and ditches G2 and G3, with a few sherds each from pits [109], [122], [131] and ditches [104] and [176]. Small quantities of similar material was also found in currently unphased features, [139], [162] and [168], and as residual material in medieval features. The stratified Period 1 assemblage is quantified by fabric type in Table 3.

5.3.4 Two sherds in a moderately coarse, non-sandy flint-tempered ware, FLIN1, may be of earlier date than the rest of the assemblage. Fabrics of this type are probably more characteristic of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age period however, in the absence of any diagnostic features, these sherds cannot be dated with much certainty. In one case, a very small sherd in fabric FLIN1 was found in isolation, in pit [122], and, in another, this fabric was directly associated with material of more certain later Iron Age date, in ditch G2.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	2	8	2
GLAU1	128	739	28
GLFL1	11	57	3
GLFL2	5	24	3
GLFL3	2	101	1
GROG	1	1	1
QUAR1	2	25	2
QUGL1	1	1	1
Total	152	956	41

Table 3: Quantification of Period 1 pottery fabrics

5.3.5 As shown in Table 3, the majority of the Period 1 fabrics are wares containing common or abundant glauconite, reflecting the site's proximity to Greensand/Gault geology. The majority of these are non-flint-tempered (fabric GLAU1) but a significant minority contain rare/sparse flint in varying size grades (fabrics GLFL1, GLFL2 and GLFL3). A single fabric is in a sandy fabric with sparser glauconite (QUGL1), whilst two sherds are associated with non-glauconitic sandy wares (QUAR1). Only one sherd, found in isolation in ditch [104] is in a typical Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered fabric (GROG).

5.3.6 Relatively few feature sherds are associated with the Period 1 assemblage but these include a hand-made S-profile jar and another partial rim probably from a similar form, both found in fill [157] of ring-gully G1. Another partial rim of similar type was also noted in fill [148], of ditch G2. One other hand-made jar with a weakly shouldered profile was found in a currently unphased feature, pit [162].

5.3.7 Glauconitic fabrics are very long-lived in this area of Kent. For example, they span the Middle Iron Age to early Roman period on many of the sites from the central part of the High Speed 1 route (Booth 2009, 4-5); however, the near absence of associated grog-tempered wares, and total lack of wheel-thrown or Belgic-style forms from Period 1 features is probably chronologically significant. These elements are very common in the predominantly Late Iron Age assemblage from the West Malling and Leybourne bypass, for example (Jones 2009). Instead, the limited number of form elements appear more in keeping with a date in the later Middle Iron Age or very early part of the Late Iron Age (most likely in the 2nd-mid 1st century BC), though the appearance of one grog-tempered sherd in ditch [104] may place this feature marginally later.

Pottery from the colluvium

A small pottery group from colluvium [102] (15 sherds, weighing 84g) includes glauconitic fabrics similar to those described above, as well as sherds in a non-glauconitic sandy flint-tempered ware (FLQU1). These occur with a sherd of typical Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered ware and two sherds in unsourced early Roman sandy fabrics. This material therefore seems to be of later date; however, as it is associated with a small amount of medieval pottery, it may be residual.

5.4 The Post Roman Pottery by Luke Barber

5.4.1 The archaeological monitoring recovered 53 sherds of pottery, weighing 160g, from nine individually numbered contexts. The material has been fully listed in Table 4 as part of the visible archive. Medieval fabrics have been allocated a Canterbury fabric code as well as a common name. The assemblage was recovered mainly from isolated pits, but some came from ditch and colluvial deposits.

Context	Fabric	No/ Weight	Comments
102	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	2/16g	Uncertain form x2 (x1 possibly heavy bowl or curfew)
108	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	11/60g	Bowls x2 (tapering club rims with thumbing on top). Oxidised
111	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	4/14g	Uncertain form x3
113	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	8/10g	Uncertain form x2 (oxidised & reduced)
113	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/2g	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised)
115	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	3/4g	Uncertain form x2
125	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	9/36g	Cooking pot x3 (x1 tapering club rim). Oxidised
125	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/2g	Uncertain form x1
130	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	2/4g	Uncertain form x2 (oxidised & reduced)
130	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	1/2g	Uncertain form x1. Oxidised
134	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	3/4g	Cooking pots x2 (sooted)
134	M40B Ashford/Wealden sandy ware	7/3g	Uncertain form x1 (oxidised)
145	EM.M5 Potter's Corner sandy-shelly ware	1/3g	Uncertain form x1

Table 4: Post-Roman pottery assemblage

5.4.2 The assemblage is characterised by small sherds, usually under 30mm across, and often a good deal smaller than that. On the whole the material has been adversely affected by an acidic subsoil and shows a moderate amount of abrasion. As such the assemblage appears to have seen some reworking. There are few feature sherds present and, with the exception of the bowls in context [108], no decorated pieces.

5.4.3 The pottery appears to be of one fairly short phase of activity – something that the notably limited fabric suite would very much be in accordance with. The sandy-shelly ware sherds from the Potter's Corner workshop at Ashford dominate with lesser numbers of sandy wares. Taken together the assemblage would suggest activity between c. 1200 and 1275. There are no large context groups present.

5.5 The Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

5.5.1 A total of 48 fragments of fired clay weighing 83g were retrieved from six contexts [119], [125], [136], [155], [163], and [172], including the material recovered from environmental samples <2>, <5>, <6> and <7>. All the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form, and weight. The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel database and the fired clay from <5> has been kept as a representative sample.

5.5.2 None of the fired clay was in any way diagnostic. All the clay recovered from the samples was heavily abraded as a result of the processing procedure, and those pieces hand-collected from [125] and [136] were broken and displayed no characteristics that would suggest original function.

5.6 The Geological Material by Luke Barber

5.6.1 The archaeological work produced a small assemblage of stone. Virtually all of the material was recovered from the environmental residues. The assemblage is fully listed in Table 5.

Context	Sample	Type	No/ Weight	Comments
113		Coarse ferruginous sast	1/12g	
117	1	Coal	2/<1g	Intrusive?
136		Coarse ferruginous sast	2/22g	
136	4	Scorched flint	4/<1g	
148		Lower greensand chert	1/28g	Open textured
155	5	Lower greensand chert	27/472g	Hard grey type. Burnt/shattered
155	5	Coarse ferruginous sast	10/196g	
163	6	Chalky concretion (with quartz)	8/26g	Weathered
163	6	Sarsen-type sast	6/50g	Weathered. x1 burnt
163	6	Lower greensand chert	2/2g	
167		Lower greensand chert	1/16g	
172	7	Lower greensand chert	70/902g	Shattered
172	7	Chalky concretion (with quartz)	1/2g	
172	7	Sarsen-type sast	24/678g	Weathered
181		Coarse ferruginous sast	1/108g	

Table 5: Stone assemblage

5.6.1 Most of the stone consists of naturally weathered pieces. With the exception of a few pieces that have been subjected to burning, none show any modification at the hand of man. All of the types represented could be expected to occur

naturally in the area, either directly from the Lower Greensand or from the chalk and tertiary deposits to the north after some geological reworking.

5.7 The Metallurgical Remains by Luke Barber

5.7.1 The archaeological work produced a small assemblage of material classified as slag. Virtually all of the material was recovered from the environmental residues. The assemblage is fully listed in Table 6.

Context	Sample	Type	Weight	Comments
113		Undiagnostic iron	58g	x 5. Grey, quite dense, but aerated. Topside magnetic
119	2	Iron smelting (tap)	108g	x 1. Typical flow structure
119	2 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	
117	1 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	Burnt granules of ferruginous silt
127	3 (Magnetic fraction)	Undiagnostic iron	1g	x 1
127	3 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	1g	
136	4 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	8g	
155	5 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	4g	
163	6 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	2g	
172	7 (Magnetic fraction)	Magnetic fines	<1g	

Table 6: Slag assemblage

5.7.2 The magnetic fines simply consist of local ferruginous stone that has had its magnetic properties enhanced through burning. Such material is not diagnostic of metalworking as it can be generated by any high temperature event, including domestic hearths and bonfires. There is a little undiagnostic iron slag – that from pit [112], fill [113] being associated with medieval pottery. It is possible that the smelting slag, which is quite fresh, derives from the same period but an earlier Roman date is also possible. Whatever the case the low quantities of slag involved suggest this activity was not being undertaken near the excavated area.

5.8 The Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

Introduction

5.8.1 Seven bulk soil samples were taken from pit features during excavations at Lenham Heath for the recovery of environmental remains such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The samples were taken from features from the Iron Age occupation phase of the site as well as possible naturally burnt features. The following report assesses the preservation of the charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal and their potential to inform on the diet, arable economy and local environment of the site as well as fuel selection and use.

Methodology

5.8.2 The bulk samples, ranging from 20 to 40L in volume, were processed by flotation, in their entirety, using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air dried. The residues were passed through 8, 4 and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 3). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned under a stereozoom microscope at 7-45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 3). Where necessary, flots were subsampled and 100ml of the volume scanned. Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

5.8.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale & Cutler, 2000; Hather, 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping, and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 500x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al*, 2004; Hather, 2000; Schweingruber, 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible, however genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are insufficient to permit satisfactory identification. Ten fragments were submitted for identification from samples with >3g of wood charcoal from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 3 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

Results

Period 1 Iron Age 400 BC – AD 60

Samples <3> [127], <4> [136], <5> [155], <6> [163] and <7> [172].

- 5.8.4 The heavy residues of the Iron Age samples contained fragments of pot, flint, burnt clay and stone, fire-cracked flint as well as industrial material and magnetic material. A small amount of burnt bone was recovered from pit [153] and a single charred seed was identified in pit [162]. Charcoal fragments were abundant from all the Iron Age pits and were present in sufficient quantities (>3g from the >4mm fraction of the heavy residues) to be submitted for assessment.
- 5.8.5 The Iron Age flots contained between 10 and 90% uncharred material of modern roots and twigs and charcoal fragments were frequent, excluding pit [163] where they were rare.

Charred Plant Macrofossils

- 5.8.6 Charred plant macrofossils were rare (>5 individuals) within the flots from Lenham Heath and the preservation ranged from moderate to good. Pit [126] contained a small number of indeterminate wild grass (Poaceae) seeds and tubers. A single barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) caryopsis was recovered from the residue of pit [162]; the grain still retained the lateral indentations of the hulls indicating that it was of the hulled variety. No chaff or other weed seeds were identified within the flots.

Charcoal

- 5.8.7 Preservation of the charcoal fragments from pit [118] was good whilst preservation from pit [135] was poor, with four fragments indeterminate. Preservation from the other Iron Age pits was moderate. A number of the fragments were distorted by radial cracks, vitrification and post-depositional sediment, features which often affect the identification of the wood charcoal.
- 5.8.8 Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the most common taxon within the assemblage and the identifiable charcoal from pits [126] and [163] was exclusively of this taxon. The fragments from pit [135] appeared to mostly belong to that of oak but preservation was too poor to confirm many of the identifications. Pit [171] largely contained fragments of hazel/ alder (*Corylus/ Alnus*). Distinguishing between the two genera can only be achieved with the presence of a complete scalariform perforation plate, of which, only one fragment had, allowing it to be positively identified as that of alder. The charcoal from pit [153] was highly varied and included fragments of ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), hazel (*Corylus avellana*), plum-type (*Prunus* sp.) and those of the apple sub-family (Maloideae) and the legume family (Leguminosae) as well as possible oak. Round wood, from twigs and small branches, was present in pits [135], [153] and [171] and possible indeterminate root wood was identified in pit [162].

Natural Features

Samples <1> [117] and <2> [119].

- 5.8.9 The heavy residues from the discarded natural features included coal, flint, slag, fire-cracked flint, burnt clay and magnetic material. Charcoal fragments were recovered from both of the features, although only pit [118] contained a sufficient amount to be submitted for identification.
- 5.8.9 The flot from pit [116] largely consisted of uncharred roots; charcoal fragments were frequent and a single charred dock (*Rumex* sp.) seed was identified. The flot from pit [118] contained abundant charcoal and little uncharred material.

Charcoal

- 5.8.10 The charcoal fragments from pit [118] were well-preserved and, where identifiable, were that of oak. A single indeterminate knotwood fragment was also present.

6.0 POTENTIAL & SIGNIFICANCE OF RESULTS

6.1 Realisation of the original research aims

6.1.2 *OR1: Based on the records of the Kent HER, is there any evidence for Iron Age features and/ or finds?*

6.1.3 The excavations made a small but significant contribution to the archaeological record of the area with respect to the Iron Age. Just over a mile away to the north of the site and according to the Kent HER, Iron Age pottery had previously been recovered from associated ditches. However, all other references to the period in the HER within a 1km radius were findspots, generally consisting of Late Iron Age coins, jewellery and some pottery sherds.

6.1.4 Therefore, the discovery of what certainly looks to be another Iron Age site during the course of the excavations helps to enhance a little the understanding of this period in this part of Kent. The fact that there seems to be very little Iron Age data in the HER related to Lenham and the surrounding area prior to the excavations at Shepherd's Farm Quarry means that this project has yielded some useful results.

6.1.5 Ditch (GP1) and associated pits/ post-holes may be representative of structural remains. If pit [153] was indeed a cremation pit, this suggests that there may be further cremation pits beyond the current northern LOE bounded by new fencing, and perhaps enclosed by ditch (GP1).

6.1.6 In terms of dating, the pottery generally seems to belong to the Middle-Late Iron Age.

6.1.7 *OR2: Based on the records of the Kent HER, is there any evidence for Anglo-Saxon and/ or Medieval features and/ or finds?*

6.1.8 No features or finds of Anglo-Saxon date were present on site. Most of the entries for the Medieval period in the Kent HER within a 1km radius of the site are findspots, and of the listed buildings mentioned, the earliest construction date is 1367.

6.1.9 Although the medieval features excavated amount to 6 pits and a ditch, the pottery recovered all dates to within 1175-1300, suggesting a fairly narrow phase of occupation/ land use. If ditch [104] was part of a field system, it is difficult to draw any further conclusions due to the limited nature of the excavation. Again, further exploration beyond the northern LOE would add more to the picture.

6.2 Significance and potential of the individual datasets

The Stratigraphic Sequence

Period 1

6.2.2 As stated above, the pottery from this period falls broadly into the Middle-Late Iron Age. The excavations revealed a small part of a site that is certainly of some local significance, and were further excavation possible more could certainly be learned regarding this phase of activity. Ditches (GP2) and (GP3) look to be part of a field system which has been lost to the south due to ongoing quarry activity.

Period 2

6.2.3 The Medieval pottery recovered formed a small assemblage all falling broadly into the period 1175-1300. The significance of the Medieval evidence is that, despite the fact there were relatively few features, there appears to be nothing comparable in the locality mentioned in the HER in terms of occupation activity.

6.2.4 The Flintwork

6.2.5 Although the small flint assemblage provides evidence for prehistoric activity it is not assessed to have any wider significance or potential for further analysis.

6.2.6 The Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

6.2.7 Although the Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage is relatively small with fairly few diagnostic feature sherds, this is a period which is fairly poorly-represented in the ceramic record in Kent, especially in non-coastal areas. Although there is probably no potential for further analysis, it is recommended that the above report should be edited for publication.

6.2.8 The Post Roman Pottery

6.2.9 The pottery assemblage is small, lacking in feature sherds and of types well known of in the area. It is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis beyond that undertaken for this report.

6.2.10 The Fired Clay

6.2.11 The highly fragmentary and undiagnostic nature of the fired clay render it of no significance on a local, national or international level. This assemblage has no potential for future research.

6.2.12 The Geological Material

6.2.13 The stone assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.2.14 The Metallurgical Remains

6.2.15 The slag assemblage is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis and has been discarded.

6.2.16 The Environmental Samples

Charred Plant Macrofossils

6.2.17 The wild/ weed seeds likely occurred naturally within the surrounding area whilst the single barley grain may represent 'background noise' of cereal cultivation or be present as a result of contamination. The paucity of charred plant remains at the site is likely due to the absence of a cereal economy in the Iron Age. The charred plant macrofossils would not benefit from further analytical work as they lack potential to inform on the arable economy or diet of the inhabitants of the site. A brief note should be included in any future publication or document detailing the paucity of the charred plant macrofossils.

Charcoal

6.2.18 The Iron Age charcoal assemblage indicates the exploitation of different ecological niches including oak woodland and damp and estuarine areas, indicated by the presence of alder (Rodwell, 1991; Polunin & Walters, 1985). Hazel is commonly found growing in hedgerows and scrubs whilst ash wood may have been collected from the local Lewes chalk formation as the tree thrives on calcareous soils. The dominance of oak is likely explained by its abundance within the local area and its qualities as an excellent fuel wood (Austin, 2003). The taxa variation within the various sampled pits may derive from the employment of different fuel woods for different activities, although further identifications would be needed to investigate these discrepancies further.

6.2.19 The well-preserved oak charcoal from the pit [119] possibly derives from the natural burning of a single tree and may not be associated with archaeological activity.

7.0 PUBLICATION PROJECT

7.1 Revised research agenda: Aims and Objectives

- 7.1.1 This section combines those original research aims that the site archive has the potential to address with any new research aims identified in the assessment process by stratigraphic, finds and environmental specialists to produce a set of revised research aims that will form the basis of any future research agenda. Original research aims (OR's) are referred to where there is any synthesis of subject matter to form a new set of revised research aims (RRA's) posed as questions below.
- 7.1.2 RRA1 (OR1): Can the site help to define the potential for Middle-Late Iron Age settlement activity in the local area?
- 7.1.3 Does the ring gully (GP1) have the potential for further research with respect to the West Kent landscape? Can any parallels be drawn from elsewhere?
- 7.1.4 RRA2: Can we learn anything more about the function of the pits containing charcoal?
- 7.1.5 RRA3: Pit [153] contained a charcoal-rich deposit with fragments of burnt bone. Could further analysis of the other finds present from nearby pits [135] and [168], and ditch (GP1) provide a better understanding of this charcoal deposit? Could pit [153] be compared with cremation pits from any other inland sites in Kent? Can this provide insight into the significance of (GP1)?
- 7.1.6 RRA4: The Middle-Late Iron Age is fairly poorly-represented in the ceramic record in Kent, especially in non-coastal areas. Therefore, although there is probably little potential for further analysis of the assemblage recovered from site, can comparisons with other assemblages recovered from inland sites in Kent yield any further useful information with regard to materials used in manufacture, typologies, etc?
- 7.1.7 RRA5 (OR2): The medieval phase of activity appears to have been very short-lived (c.1200-1300). Can this be explained, and are there any other sites in inland Kent which could provide any useful information in this regard?

7.2 Preliminary Publication Synopsis

7.2.1 It is suggested that the results of the excavation should be published. The most suitable medium for publication would be an article of c.3000 words in *Archaeologia Cantiana*. This would bring together all significant stratigraphic, finds and environmental evidence and address the identified research agenda listed in 7.1. It will present a detailed chronological narrative of land-use. Standalone specialist reports will be included with respect to the Iron Age pottery, and pertinent information from other inland Kent sites will be located and included. A discussion will bring together the different strands of evidence and attempt to address the questions posed in the revised research agenda.

7.2.2 The following structure for the article is suggested:

- Introduction – circumstances of fieldwork, site location, natural geology, topography, archaeological and historical background.
- Excavation results:
 - Iron Age (Period 1)
 - Medieval (Period 2)
- Specialist summary reports
- Discussion/ conclusions
- Bibliography

7.3 Publication project

7.3.1 Stratigraphic Method Statement

After completion of the stratigraphic and specialist analysis, reporting and documentary research, an integrated period-driven narrative of the site sequence will be prepared. This will draw on specialist information in order to address the revised research aims. The narrative will include relevant selection of period/phase plans, sections, photographs and finds illustrations.

7.3.2 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

A standalone publication report will be prepared to be accompanied by 3 illustrations. The following tasks have been identified:

Edit the assessment text for publication	0.25 days
Extract sherds for illustration and produce catalogue	0.25 days
Total	0.5 days

7.3.3 Environmental Samples

It is recommended that further identification work be carried out on charcoal fragments from the following four Iron Age pits: [126], [153], [162] and [171]. One hundred fragments from each of the samples should be submitted for identification, this number is based on the minimum number of fragments principle for temperate regions proposed by Asouti & Austin (2005). A subsequent report should analyze and discuss the results and compare it with contemporary sites within the region. A small summary paragraph regarding the paucity of charred plant macrofossils should also be included within the report. The following tasks have been identified:

Analysis of wood charcoal fragments from 4 samples:	
- Identifications and data entry	3 days
- Literature consultation and report production	1 days
Summary of the charred plant macrofossils	0.25 days
Total	4.25 days

7.3.4 Illustration

<i>Stratigraphic</i> : Approximately 6 stratigraphic figures will be required, including 1 location plan, 2 period plans and 3 detailed sections	1 day
<i>Pottery</i> : Provision should be made for 3 illustrations	0.5 day
Total	1.5 days

Stratigraphic Tasks	
Finalise grouping, draw as many as yet unphased or undated features as possible into the phases	1 day
Define and describe landuse.	2 days
Documentary research will be conducted prior to commencement of the authorship of the period-driven narrative by the principal author. This should include relevant study of archaeological features, sites and published themes of the surrounding area.	2 days
Prepare period-driven narrative of the site sequence. This task comprises the combination of the stratigraphic period descriptions and the relevant portions of completed finds, environmental, documentary and integrated analytical reports. Suitable photographic and drawn images such as sections and plans will also be selected from the archive at this point. Completion of this task will result in the first (unedited) draft of the site sequence period-driven narrative and will work towards compilation of a synopsis for the thematic monograph.	2 days
Post-edit amendments	2 days
Sub-total	9 days
Specialist Analysis	
Prehistoric and Roman pottery	.5 day
Environmental Material	4.25 days
Illustration	
Pottery illustration	.5 day
Stratigraphic figures	1 day
Production	
Editing of the period-driven narrative	1 day
Project Management	1 day
Publication grant	fee

Table 23: Resource for completion of the period-driven narrative of the site sequence

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Appendix 1: Summary of Archaeological Sites Mentioned in Kent HER

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
1	TQ 95 SW 119	90632 51755	Earthworks and possible archaeological remains in 'The Stumbles'. Bronze Age/Iron Age pottery recovered from ditches.	Bronze Age & Iron Age
2	MKE70302	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age La Tene III copper alloy bow brooch	Iron Age
3	MKE70330	90200 51900	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin 50 BC	Iron Age
4	MKE70469	92600 50600	Findspot: Iron Age grinding equipment – hand grindstone.	Iron Age
5	MKE70487	90188 51715	Findspot: Iron Age silver coin 25 to 15 BC	Iron Age
6	MKE70786	91320 50940	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy harness fitting	Iron Age
7	MKE70911	92440 50880	Iron Age copper alloy coin 100 to 50 BC	Iron Age
8	MKE71086	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
9	MKE71096	92000 50000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
10	MKE71210	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
11	MKE71215	89550 52100	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
12	MKE71218	90000 52000	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
13	MKE71222	90200 51900	Findspot: Iron Age copper alloy coin	Iron Age
14	MKE95684	92580 50800	Findspot: Iron Age Copper alloy brooch 50 BC to AD 100	Iron Age
15	MKE95893	92551 50526	Findspot: Gold coin Gallo-Belgic Stater 60 BC to 50 BC	Iron Age
16	TQ 85 SE 147	89790 52304	Findspot: Fragments of re-deposited prehistoric/Iron Age pottery sherds and flint flakes at rear of Douglas Almshouses.	Iron Age
17	TQ 95 SW 61	90821 50310	Findspot: iron nails, pieces of bronze and a bronze rim from Iron Age site at Royton and Mount Castle nr Lenham Heath. Three 1m x 1m x 1m test pits were dug in the area of the gate of the Iron Age fort and pieces of iron slag, worked flints and Iron Age sherds were also discovered.	Iron Age
18	TQ 95 SW 80	91350 50904	Findspot: Iron Age snaffle bit 1 st C. BC, Roman or Medieval nail found south of Wheatgratten Farm	Iron Age & Medieval
19	TQ 95 SW 81	90302 52156	Findspot: Iron Age potin (coin), 14th C seal matrix and Tudor pin found close to Lenham Community Centre site.	Iron Age & Medieval
20	MKE70199	90000 51900	Findspot: Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) silver coin 680 to 710	Anglo Saxon
21	MKE70365	90800 51700	Findspot: Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy brooch 500 to 550	Anglo Saxon
22	MKE70446	90230 52210	Findspot: Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) copper alloy brooch. 500 to 570	Anglo Saxon
23	MKE70508	90170 52180	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
24	MKE70747	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
25	MKE70788	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
26	MKE70789	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
27	MKE70790	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
28	MKE70791	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
29	MKE70792	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
30	MKE70793	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 700 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
31	MKE70795	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
32	MKE70796	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
33	MKE70797	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
34	MKE70798	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
35	MKE70799	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
36	MKE70800	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
37	MKE70801	90500 51500	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery sherd 900 to 1100.	Anglo Saxon
38	TQ 85 SE 8	8982 5212	6th C burials (3) with grave goods. Three skeletons, with two daggers, sword, spear, shield boss and small buckle.	Anglo Saxon
39	TQ 95 SW 2	9024 5280	Burial (? Saxon) found AD 1946	Anglo Saxon
40	MKE70156	89900 52200	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy jetton.	Medieval
41	MKE70185	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval silver coin 1433 to 1460	Medieval
42	MKE70186	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy purse bar	Medieval
43	MKE70262	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval silver coin Henry VI penny 1433 to 1460	Medieval
44	MKE70355	91300 50370	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1272 to AD 1307	Medieval
45	MKE70356	91300 50300	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1461 to AD 1483	Medieval
46	MKE70357	91280 50280	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1199 to AD 1216	Medieval
47	MKE70363	91320 50350	Early Medieval copper alloy stirrup AD 1000 to AD 1100.	Medieval
48	MKE70402	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy seal matrix 1200 to 1400	Medieval
49	MKE70403	90188 51715	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy buckle 1350 to 1400	Medieval

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
50	MKE70424	92100 50900	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1199 to AD 1216	Medieval
51	MKE70426	92500 50800	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1413 to AD 1422	Medieval
52	MKE70434	92000 50700	Findspot: Medieval spur AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
53	MKE70437	92000 51000	Findspot: Medieval harness pendant AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
54	MKE70439	92400 51100	Findspot: Medieval clothing fastener AD 1066 to AD 1300	Medieval
55	MKE70444	92000 51000	Findspot: Medieval lead ampulla AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
56	MKE70465	92600 50900	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1461 to AD 1483	Medieval
57	MKE70470	92100 50700	Findspot: Medieval key (locking) AD 1066 to AD 1540	Medieval
58	MKE70547	92510 51020	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy spur AD 1300 to AD 1500	Medieval
59	MKE70548	92510 51020	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy vessel AD 1400 to AD 1500	Medieval
60	MKE70748	90500 51500	Findspot: Medieval silver coin. Silver cut halfpenny. 1180 to 1247	Medieval
61	MKE70750	91310 50940	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
62	MKE70751	91360 50930	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
63	MKE70752	91320 51000	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
64	MKE70753	91320 51000	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
65	MKE70779	91310 50940	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
66	MKE70780	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
67	MKE70781	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
68	MKE70782	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
69	MKE70783	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
70	MKE70784	91300 50900	Findspot: Early Medieval pottery vessel AD 450 to AD 1000	Medieval
71	MKE70794	90500 51500	Findspot: Medieval pottery sherd 1100 to 1500.	Medieval
72	MKE70874	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1468 to AD 1469	Medieval
73	MKE70878	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1180 to AD 1247	Medieval
74	MKE70879	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1272 to AD 1307	Medieval
75	MKE70881	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin of Henry III AD 1248 to AD 1250	Medieval
76	MKE70883	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval silver coin AD 1279 to AD 1489	Medieval

No. on Figure 1 and in text	HER No.	NGR Location (TQ)	Description	Period
77	MKE70884	92000 50000	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy dagger AD 1066 to AD 1539	Medieval
78	MKE70902	92630 50850	Findspot: Medieval gold finger ring AD 1100 to AD 1300	Medieval
79	MKE70903	92250 50450	Findspot: Copper alloy medieval French jetton of the reign of Charles VI (AD 1385 to AD 1415).	Medieval
80	MKE70905	92620 50750	Findspot: Early Medieval copper alloy sword hilt AD 800 to AD 1100	Medieval
81	MKE70906	92250 50980	Findspot: Medieval copper alloy unidentified object AD 1100 to AD 1500	Medieval
82	MKE71311	92100 50900	Findspot: Edward I (AD 1272 to AD 1307) Silver hammered long cross penny	Medieval
83	MKE95673	92400 50800	Findspot: Medieval silver short cross penny of John (AD 1199 to AD 1216)	Medieval
84	TQ 85 SE 7	8991 5212	The Church of St. Mary, Lenham. 12th C to 15th C <i>Grade I Listed</i>	Medieval
85	TQ 85 SE 124	8985 5217	Lenham Medieval Town	Medieval
86	TQ 85 SE 263	8985 5211	Court Lodge Cottage. House row. Main construction periods 1400 to 1499. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval
87	TQ 85 SE 237	8988 5202	Barn circa 40 yards north west of Court Lodge. Timber framed, weather-boarded. Main construction periods 1367 to 1899. <i>Grade I Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
88	TQ 85 SE 261	8992 5215	Mounting Block circa 23 yards north of Church of St Marys. Ragstone. Date unknown. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
89	TQ 95 SW 84	9133 5029	Forstall Cottages. Timber framed house. Main construction periods 1500 to 1999. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
90	TQ 94 NW 61	9129 4966	Sheathers Farmhouse. Timber framed house. Main construction periods 1400 to 1549. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
91	TQ 95 SW 85	9090 5041	Mount Castle Farm Cottage. Timber framed, open hall house. Main construction periods 1467 to 1899. <i>Grade II listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval
92	TQ 95 SW 86	9130 5026	The Forstal. Timber framed farmhouse. Main construction periods 1400 to 1899. <i>Grade II Listed</i>	Medieval & Post-Medieval

Appendix 2: Context register

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
100	1, 2	Layer	Topsoil					
101	1, 2	Layer	Subsoil					
102	1, 2	Layer	Colluvium					
103	1, 2	Layer	Natural					
104	1	Cut	Ditch	104		100		
105	1	Fill	Fill, basal	104		101		
106	1	Fill	Fill, primary	104		101		
107	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	104	400BC-AD60	102		MIA/LIA
108	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	104	1175-1275	103		Med
109	1	Cut	Pit	109		104		
110	1	Fill	Fill, primary	109	50BC-AD60	105		LIA
111	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	109	1200-1300	106		Med
112	1	Cut	Pit	112		107		
113	1	Fill	Fill, single	112	1200-1300	107		Med
114	1	Cut	Pit	114		108		
115	1	Fill	Fill, single	114	1200-1300	108		Med
116	2	Cut	Root burning	116		109		
117	2	Fill	Fill, single	116		109		
118	2	Cut	Root burning	118		110		
119	2	Fill	Fill, single	118		110		
120	2	Cut	Ditch	120		111		
121	2	Fill	Fill, single	120		111		
122	1	Cut	Pit	122		112		
123	1	Fill	Fill, primary	122		112		
124	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	122	c.LBA/EIA	113		Prehistoric
125	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	122	1175-1275	114		Med
126	2	Cut	Pit	126		115		
127	2	Fill	Fill, upper	126		116		
128	2	Fill	Fill, basal	126		115		
129	1	Cut	Pit	129		117		
130	1	Fill	Fill, single	129	1175-1275	117		Med
131	1	Cut	Pit	131		118		
132	1	Fill	Fill, primary	131		118		
133	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	131	400BC-AD60	119		MIA/LIA
134	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	131	1175-1275	120		Med
135	2	Cut	Pit	135		121		
136	2	Fill	Fill, single	135		121		
137	2	Cut	Posthole	137		122		
138	2	Fill	Fill, single	137		122		
139	2	Cut	Pit	139		123		
140	2	Fill	Fill, single	139	400BC-AD60	123		MIA/LIA
141	1	Cut	Ditch	141		124		
142	1	Fill	Fill, primary	141		124		
143	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	141		125		
144	1	Cut	Ditch terminus	144		126		
145	1	Fill	Fill, single	144	1200-1300	126		Med
146	1	Layer	Head deposit					
147	2	Cut	Ditch terminus	147		127	2	
148	2	Fill	Fill	147	200-50BC	127	2	Later MIA
149	1	Cut	Ditch	149		128		
150	1	Fill	Fill, basal	149		128		
151	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	149		129		
152	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	149		129		
153	2	Cut	Pit	153		130		
154	2	Fill	Fill, basal	153		130		

CONTEXT NO	SITE AREA	CONTEXT TYPE	FEATURE TYPE	PARENT CONTEXT	SPOT DATE	SUB-GROUP	GROUP	PERIOD
155	2	Fill	Fill, upper	153		131		
156	2	Cut	Ditch	156		132	1	
157	2	Fill	Fill, single	156	200-50BC	132	1	Later MIA
158	2	Cut	Ditch terminus	158		133	1	
159	2	Fill	Fill, single	158		133	1	
160	2	Cut	Ditch terminus	160		134	3	
161	2	Fill	Fill, secondary	161	200-50BC	134	3	Later MIA
162	1	Cut	Pit	162		135		
163	1	Fill	Fill, primary	162		135		
164	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	162		136		
165	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	162	200-50BC	137		Later MIA
166	2	Cut	Ditch	166		138	1	
167	2	Fill	Fill, secondary	166	200-50BC	138	1	Later MIA
168	2	Cut	Pit	168		139		
169	2	Fill	Fill, primary	168		139		
170	2	Fill	Fill, secondary	168	400BC-AD60	139		MIA/LIA
171	1	Cut	Pit	171		140		
172	1	Fill	Fill, primary	171		140		
173	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	171		141		
174	1	Cut	Gully	174		142		
175	1	Fill	Fill, single	174		142		
176	1	Cut	Ditch	176		143		
177	1	Fill	Fill, primary	176		143		
178	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	176		144		IA
179	1	Fill	Fill, secondary	176		145		
180	2	Cut	Ditch	180		146	2	
181	2	Fill	Fill, single	180	400BC-AD60	146	2	MIA/LIA
182	2	Cut	Ditch	182		147	3	
183	2	Fill	Fill, single	182		147	3	
184	1, 2	Layer	Buried soil horizon					

Appendix 3: Bulk Samples

Residue quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) and weights in grams. Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good).
 Key: V = vitrified, RC = radial cracks, PDS = post-depositional sediment, D = distorted, RW = roundwood, R = root wood

Sample Number	Context	Context Type and Parent Context	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Preservation	Charred Botanicals	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg, pot, cbm) (presence/ weight)
1	117	Pit [116]	30	*	<1	**	<1									Coal (*<1g) Flint (*1g) Mag.Mat >2mm (*<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**1g)
2	119	Pit [118]	40	***	13	***	3	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9) Indet. (1) [KW:1]	+++							Slag (*107g) Flint (*2g) FCF (*1g) B.Clay (*1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*1g) Mag.Mat <2mm (**1g)
3	127	Pit [126]	40	***	8	***	1	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10) [V:1, RC:2, PDS:2]	++							Pot (*3g) Ind.Mat. (.4g) FCF (**/45g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/1g)
4	136	Pit [135]	40	****	36	****	11	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (3) [V:1] cf. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (3) [D:2] Indet. (4) [D:3, RW:1, V:1]	+							FCF (**/52g) Pot (*5g) Stone (*<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/5g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/3g)
5	155	Pit [153]	30	****	40	***	3	<i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (3) [RC:1] Leguminosae (2) [RW:2] Maloideae (2) <i>Prunus</i> sp. (1) <i>Corylus avellana</i> (1) [RC:1] cf. <i>Quercus</i> sp. (1) [D:1]	++		**	5	**	<1		B.Stone (**/672g) FCF (**/31g) Pot (**/48g) B.Clay (**/28g) Flint (*<1g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/1g) Mag.Mat <2mm (**/3g)
6	163	Pit [162]	20	****	29	***	2	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (9) [PDS:4, V:1] Indet. (1) [R?:1]	++	*	<1					Stone (**/78g) Flint (*11g) FCF (*<1g) B.Clay (*10g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (*<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)
7	172	Pit [171]	40	****	27	***	3	<i>Corylus/ Alnus</i> (7) <i>Alnus</i> sp. (1) <i>Quercus</i> (2) [RW:1, RC:1]	++							Stone (**/1589g) B.Clay (*28g) FCF (**/105g) Mag.Mat. >2mm (**/<1g) Mag.Mat. <2mm (**/<1g)

Flot quantification (* = 1-10, ** = 11-50, *** = 51-250, **** = >250) Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Context Type and Parent Context	Weight (g)	Flot Volume (ml)	Volume Scanned (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal 2-4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed Seeds Charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.
1	117	Pit [116]	14	60	60	80		**	***	****			*	<i>Rumex</i> sp.	++	*	
2	119	Pit [118]	336	1250	100	5		****	****	****							
3	127	Pit [126]	67	200	100	15		**	***	****			*	Poaceae (small) Tuber (indet.)	++		
4	136	Pit [135]	3	20	20	80		*	**	***							
5	155	Pit [153]	8	35	35	60		**	***	***							
6	163	Pit [162]	2	5	5	90				**	*	<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> (hulled)	+++				
7	172	Pit [171]	19	40	40	10	80		*	**							

Appendix 4: HER Summary

HER enquiry no.	
Site code	LHQ16
Project code	160903
Planning reference	
Site address	Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent, ME17 2JB
District/Borough	Maidstone
NGR (12 figures)	591780 150432
Geology	Gault Clay, Folkestone Beds
Fieldwork type	WB
Date of fieldwork	17 th – 26 th October 2016
Sponsor/client	Brett Group
Project manager	Paul Mason
Project supervisor	Steve Price
Period summary	Iron Age
	Medieval
Project summary	An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent NGR 591780 150432, between the 17 th -26 th October 2016. Evidence of a Middle/ Late Iron Age phase of activity, represented by ditches and pits was identified cut into the natural geology, and included pottery finds. Medieval activity was represented by a substantial ditch and several pits cut through a colluvial deposit overlying the natural and a buried soil horizon. Pottery recovered from these features was dated to 1175-1300, representing a relatively short period of activity.
Museum/Accession No.	

Appendix 5: OASIS Form

OASIS ID: archaeol6-279727

Project details

Project name Archaeological Excavations At Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent
Short description of the project An archaeological watching brief was conducted at Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent NGR 591780 150432, between the 17th-26th October 2016. Evidence of a Middle/ Late Iron Age phase of activity, represented by ditches and pits was identified cut into the natural geology, and included pottery finds. Medieval activity was represented by a substantial ditch and several pits cut through a colluvial deposit overlying the natural and a buried soil horizon. Pottery recovered from these features was dated to 1175-1300, representing a relatively short period of activity.

Project dates Start: 17-10-2016 End: 26-10-2016

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Type of project Field evaluation

Current Land use Industry and Commerce 5 - Mineral extraction

Monument type DITCHES Iron Age

Monument type DITCHES Medieval

Monument type PITS Iron Age

Monument type PITS Medieval

Significant Finds POTTERY Iron Age

Significant Finds POTTERY Medieval

Project location

Country England

Site location KENT MAIDSTONE LENHAM Shepherd's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath

Postcode ME17 2JB

Study area 0 Square metres

Site coordinates TQ 591780 150432 50.912292671277 0.264549068864 50 54 44 N 000 15 52
E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation Archaeology South East

Project brief originator Kent County Council

Project design originator Archaeology South-East

Project director/manager Paul Mason

Project supervisor Steve Price

Type of sponsor/funding body Brett Group

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient local museum

Physical Contents "Ceramics","Environmental","Worked stone/lithics"

Digital Archive recipient local museum

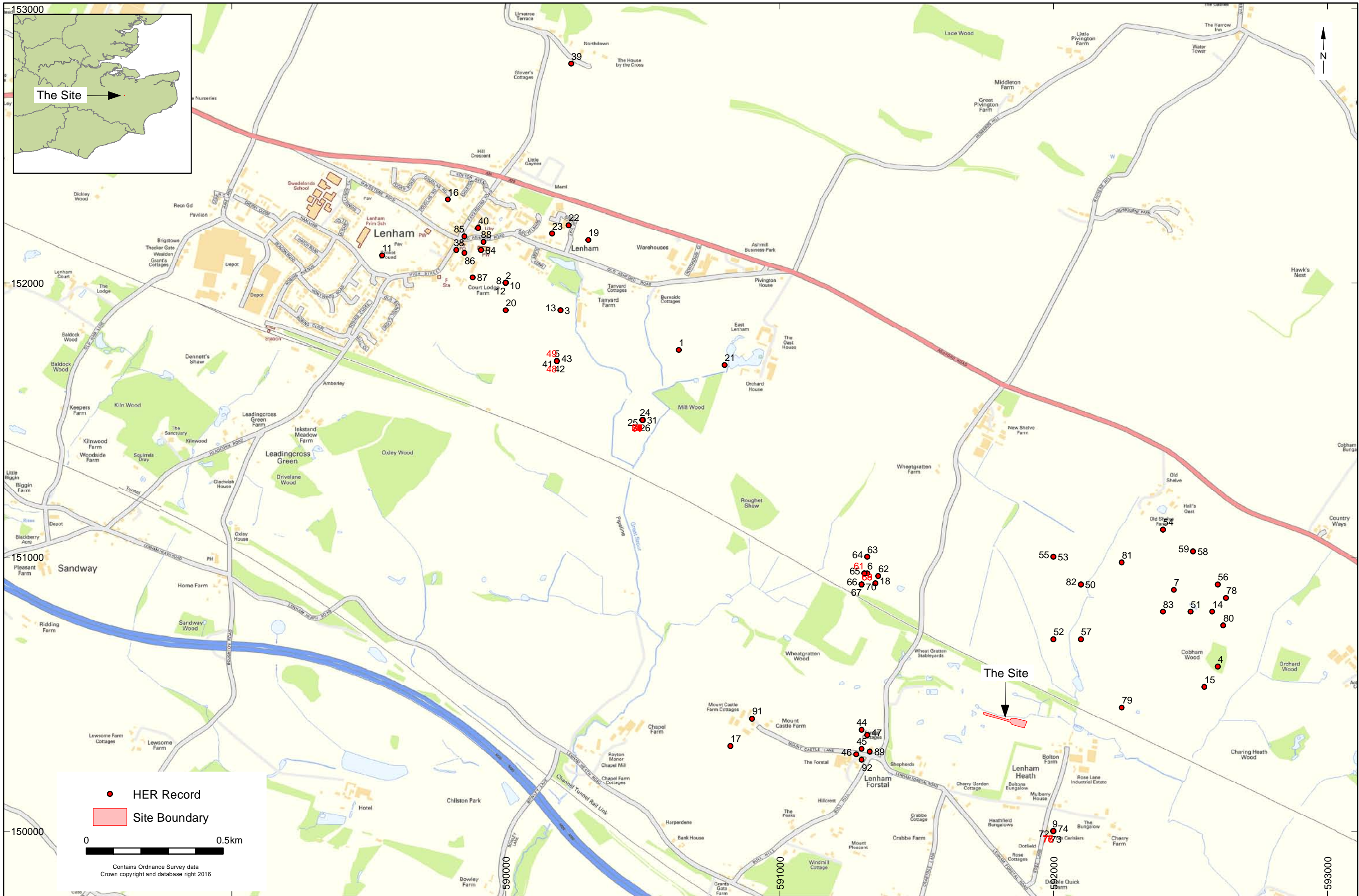
Digital Media available "Images raster / digital photography","Survey"

Paper Archive recipient local museum

Paper Media available "Context sheet","Drawing","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Entered by Steve Price (steven.price@ucl.ac.uk)

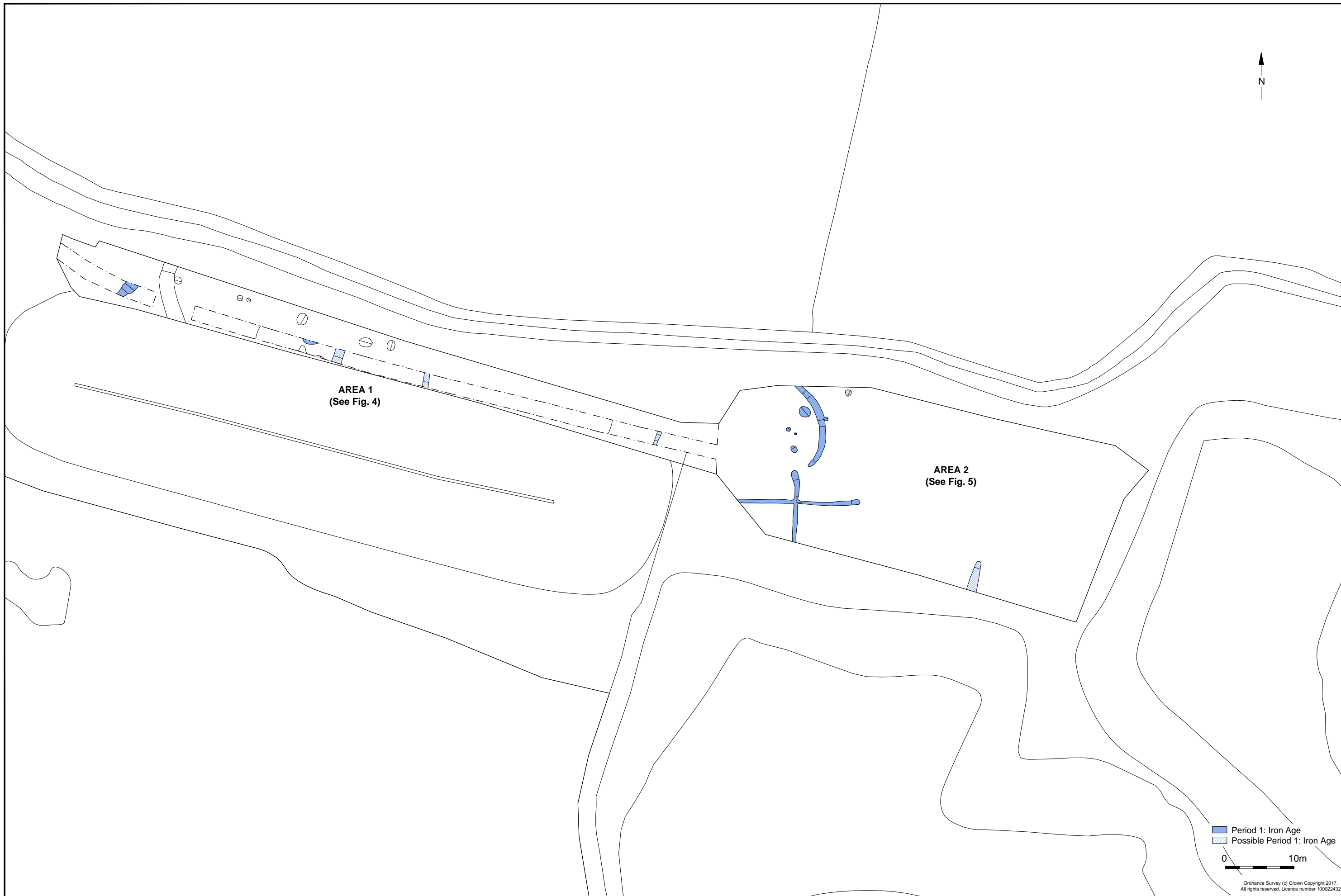
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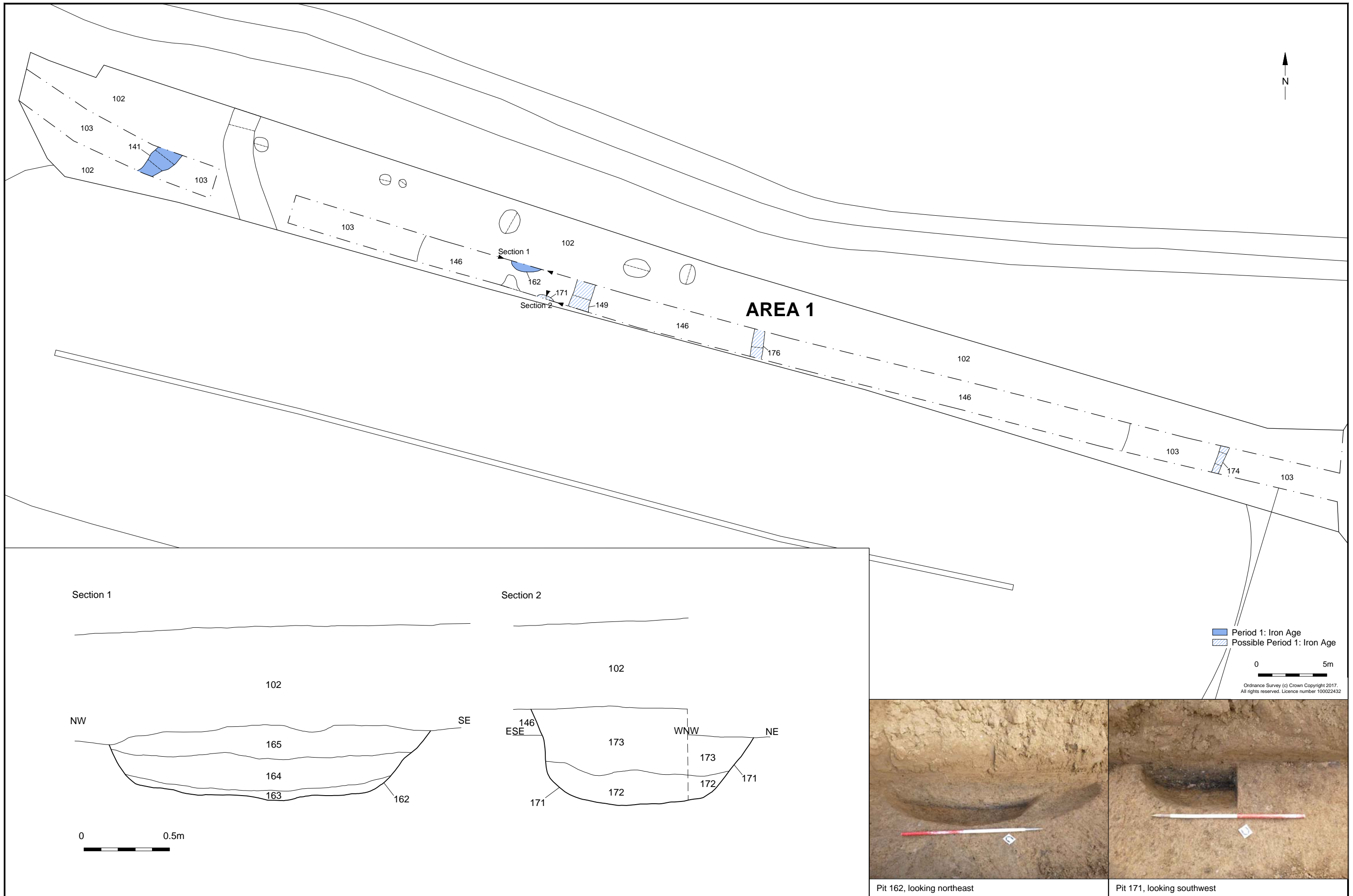
© Archaeology South-East		Shepherds Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath		Fig. 1
Project Ref: 160903	March 2017	Location of the site and local HER		
Report Ref: 2017069	Drawn by: NH			



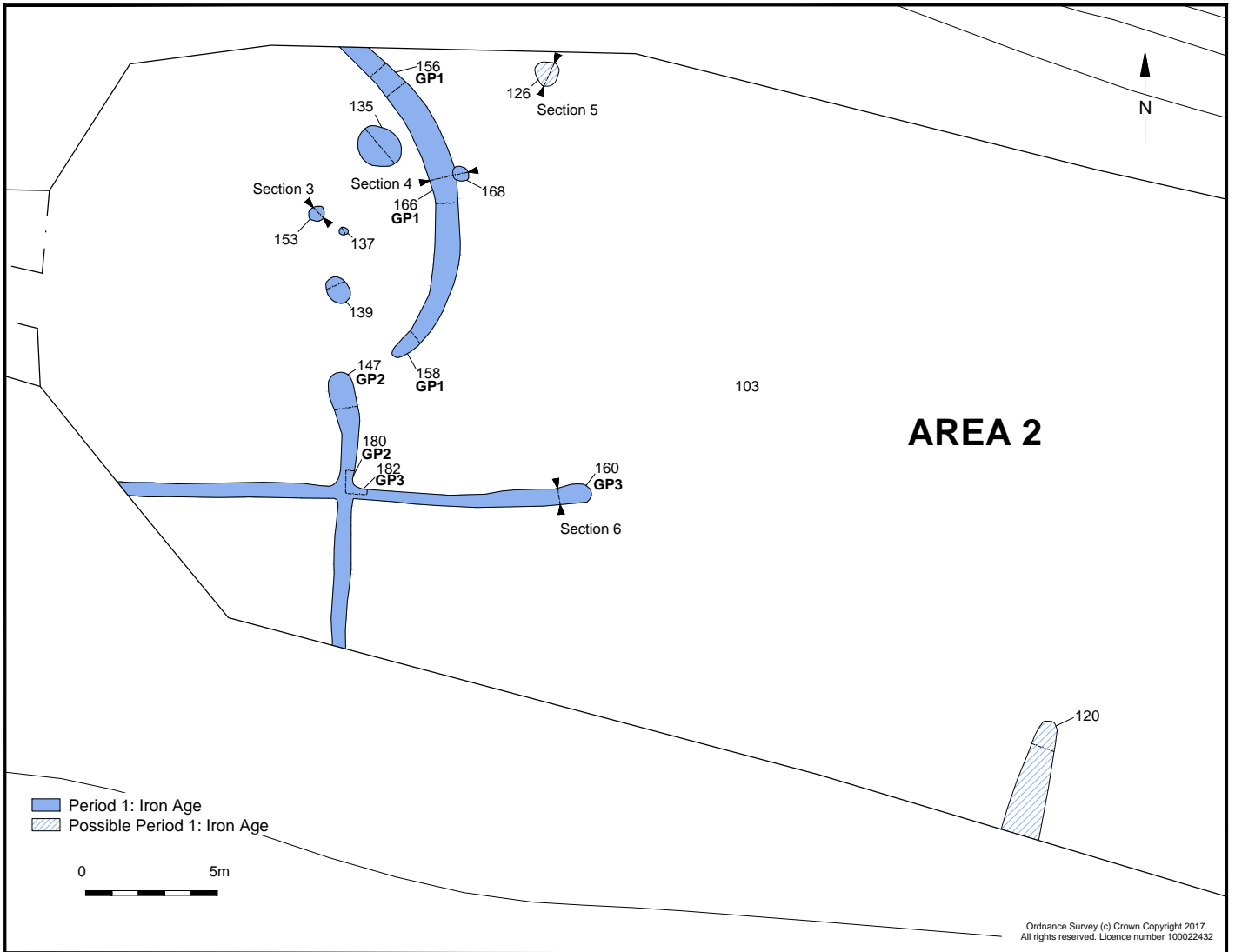
© Archaeology South-East		Shepard's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent	Fig. 2
Project Ref: 160903	March 2017	Site plan showing excavated features	
Report Ref: 2017069	Drawn by: NH		



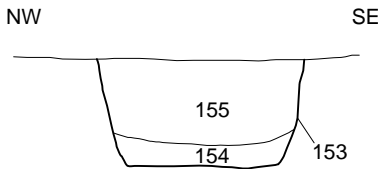
© Archaeology South-East		Shepard's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent	Fig. 3
Project Ref: 160903	March 2017	Period 1: Plan of Iron Age and possible Iron Age features	
Report Ref: 2017069	Drawn by: NH		



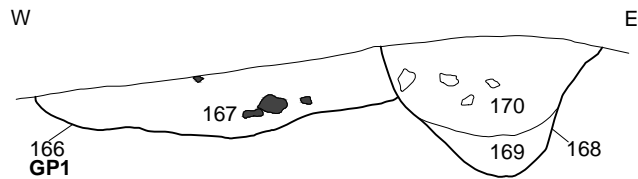
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Project Ref: 160903	March 2017	Plan of Period 1 (Iron Age) and possible Period 1 features in Area 1, sections and photos		
Report Ref: 2017069	Drawn by: NH			



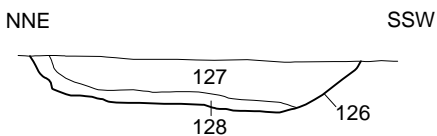
Section 3



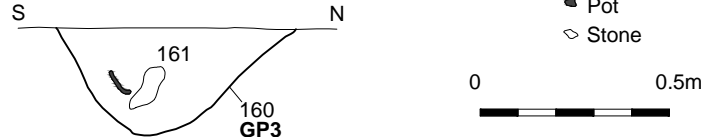
Section 4



Section 5



Section 6

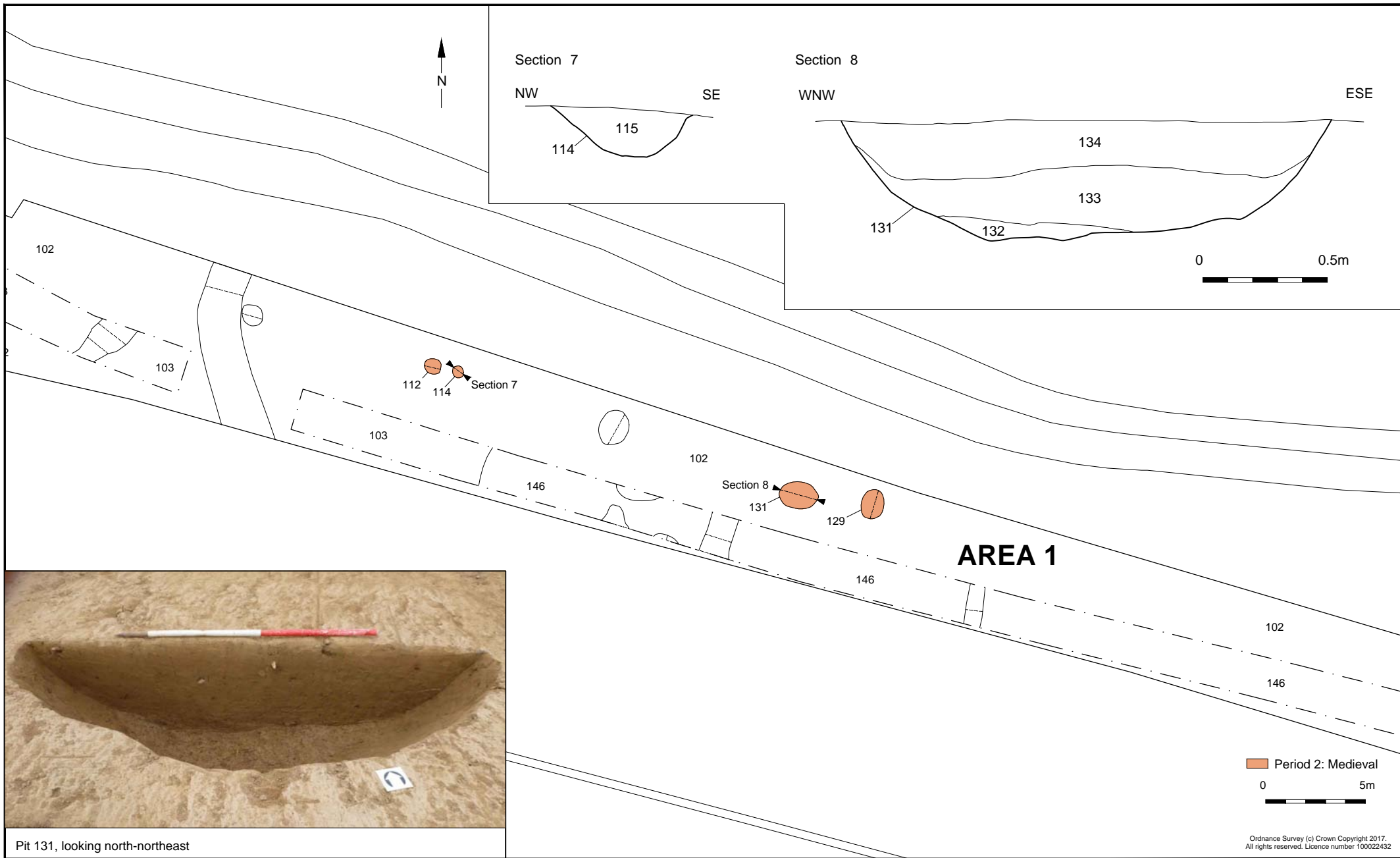


Ditch terminus 160 (GP3), looking west



Ditch 166 (GP1) and pit 168, looking northwest

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Project Ref: 160903	March 2017	Plan of Period 1 (Iron Age) and possible Period 1 features in Area 2, sections and photos	
Report Ref: 2017069	Drawn by: NH		



Pit 131, looking north-northeast

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Project Ref: 160903

March 2017

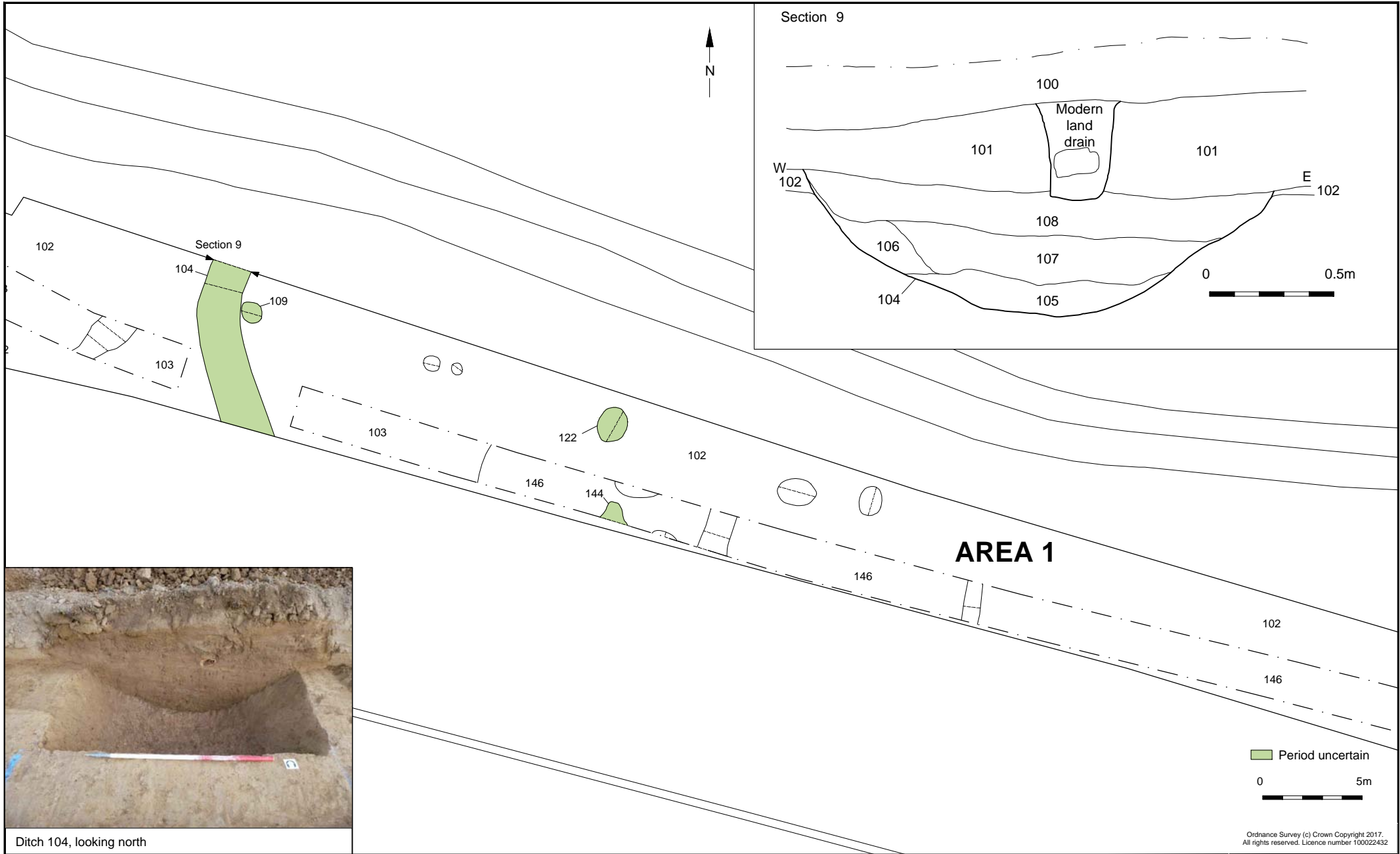
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Shepard's Farm Quarry, Lenham Heath, Kent

Plan of Period 2 (Medieval), section and photo

Fig. 6



Ditch 104, looking north

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Project Ref: 160903	March 2017	Plan of features of uncertain date, section and photo	
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